*631 /413 cont./
648 of the government is indeed to keep the most turbulent popula-
17 tions, or the ones most intense about winning back their liberty,
[735] calm by crushing them with ceaselessly renewed contributions.

It is easy to understand that the Berbères /Berbers/, thus shut
*631 up in this field of ruins, soon come to associate in their minds
648 the Makhzen with a regime of peace, oppression, and poverty,
17 while the more disturbed government of the independent republics
•153 alone seems to them capable of preserving the life of the institu-
tions of their villages. In the servitude into which they have
fallen, the development of anarchy appears to them as the only
guarantee of the prosperity of families and of respect for traditions.
[669] The "siba," the revolt, for which the Sultan's death is the awaited
signal, becomes both an instinctive movement of defense against
intolerable domination and an appeal to the internal forces of lib-
eration: consequently, this explains why the first act of the tribe
after destroying the kaid's house is, by a kind of unconscious ges-
ture of the collective memory, to assemble the notables /414/ in
order to restore, in a form that we still recognize, the patriarchal
government of ancient times.

648 VII. The future of Moroccan Berbérie /Barbary/. -- For 20
years the establishment of France in Morocco has entirely modified
the respective situation of the Makhzen /makhzan/ and the inde-
pendent tribes. But it is especially since the period in which the
progress of pacification multiplied our direct relations with the
populations of the former "bled es siba" that the Berbère /Berber/
country has manifested, sometimes under tragic circumstances,
signs of a vitality whose deep meaning we may henceforth no
longer hide from ourselves.

During the first years of our Protectorate, the problems of our
establishment and the organization of a country ruined by revolts
were first of all associated with the restoration of the decadent in-
stitutions of the Sherifian Empire. The natural play of diplomatic
action, the obligations of international treaties -- whose tenor im-
plied the existence of a Morocco similar to the European states,
united, centralized, regularly governed according to definite